



Hospice Documentation: Painting the Picture of the Terminal Patient

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Today's Presenters

- Madeleine Collins, RN, CPHM
 - Medicare Home Health and Hospice Clinical Consultant
 - Provider Outreach and Education





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Objectives

 To assist providers with a greater understanding of the federal Medicare hospice benefit regulations regarding medical record documentation that will support terminal prognosis





Agenda

- Medicare Hospice Coverage
- Physician Certification of Terminal Illness (PCTI)
- Hospice Nursing Documentation
- Local Coverage Determination
 - Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Hospice -Determining Terminal Status (L33393)
 - Local Coverage determination Documentation Guidelines





Eligibility Requirements Certification and Recertification





Medicare Hospice Coverage

Services

CMS IOM Publication 100-02, Medicare **Benefit Policy Manual**, Chapter 9





Eligibility for the Medicare Hospice Benefit

- An individual (or his authorized representative) must elect hospice care to receive it
- If the individual (or authorized representative) elects to receive hospice care, he or she must file an election statement with a particular hospice
- Benefit is organized into two 90-day benefit periods followed by an unlimited number of 60-day periods as long as the individual meets the above criteria







Hospice

- In reaching a decision to certify that the patient is terminally ill, the hospice medical director must consider at least the following information
 - Diagnosis of the terminal condition of the patient
 - Other health conditions, whether related or unrelated to the terminal condition
 - Current clinically relevant information supporting all diagnoses





- Section 1814(a)(7) of the Social Security Act (the Act) specifies that certification of terminal illness for hospice benefits shall be based on the clinical judgment of the hospice medical director or physician member of the interdisciplinary group (IDG) and the individual's attending physician, if he/she has one, regarding the normal course of the individual's illness
 - No one other than a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy can certify or recertify a terminal illness
 - Predicting of life expectancy is not always exact
 - The fact that a beneficiary lives longer than expected in itself is not cause to terminate benefits





- Must be provided by a physician no later than two calendar days after hospice care is initiated or by the end of the third day
- If the agency cannot obtain a written certification, it must obtain an oral certification within that same time frame

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- Must be obtained by the medical director of the hospice or the physician member of the hospice IDG and the individual's attending physician if the individual has an attending physician
- No one other than a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy can certify or recertify an individual as terminally ill/has a life expectancy of <six months

- Nurse practitioners and physician assistants cannot certify or recertify an individual as terminally ill
- In the event that a beneficiary's attending physician is a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant, the hospice medical director or the physician member of the hospice IDG certifies the individual as terminally ill





- Initial certification may be completed up to 15 days before hospice care is elected
- Payment normally begins with the effective date of election which is the same as the admission date
- If the physician forgets to date the certification, a notarized statement or some other acceptable documentation can be obtained to verify when the certification was obtained





- The hospice must obtain a written certification of terminal illness for each benefit period, even if a single election continues in effect
- Recertification may be completed up to 15 days before the next benefit period begins
- For subsequent periods, the hospice must obtain, no later than two calendar days after the first day of each period, a written certification statement from the medical director of the hospice or the physician member of the hospice's IDG
- If the hospice cannot obtain written certification within two calendar days, it must obtain oral certification within two calendar days





- Documentation of Receipt of an "Oral Certification"
 - Statement that the patient is being admitted into hospice care (best practice suggestion)
 - Hospice diagnosis (best practice suggestion)
 - A statement that the patient is terminally ill with a prognosis of less than six months to live

Entry Authentication

- Hospice staff signs and dates their entry for documenting the oral certification
- The oral certification from a physician **does not** require a physician signature





A complete written certification must include

A statement that the individual's medical prognosis is that their <u>life expectancy is</u> <u>six months</u> or less The specific <u>clinical findings</u> and other documentation supporting a life expectancy of six months or less

The <u>signature(s)</u> of the physician(s) with the date signed

The **benefit period dates** that the certification or recertification covers The physician's brief <u>narrative</u> explanation of the clinical findings supporting a life expectancy of six months or less as part of the certification and recertification forms or as an addendum to the forms A <u>face-to-face encounter</u> for recertifications completed by a hospice physician or NP prior to the beginning of the patient's third benefit period, and prior to each subsequent benefit period





Physician Narrative

- If the narrative is part of the certification or recertification form, then the narrative must be located immediately above the physician's signature
- If the narrative exists as an addendum to the certification or recertification form, in addition to the physician's signature on the certification or recertification form, the physician must also sign immediately following the narrative in the addendum
- The narrative shall include a statement directly above the physician signature attesting, that by signing, the physician confirms that he/she composed the narrative based on his/her review of the patient's medical record or, if applicable, his or her examination of the patient





- Physician Narrative
 - The narrative must reflect the patient's individual clinical circumstances and cannot contain check boxes or standard language used for all patients
 - The physician must synthesize the patient's comprehensive medical information in order to compose this brief clinical justification narrative
 - The narrative associated with the third benefit period recertification, and every subsequent recertification, must include an explanation of why the clinical findings of the face-toface encounter support a life expectancy of six months or less
 - The physician may dictate the narrative





- Face-to-Face Encounter
- Practitioner for the encounter
 - The FTF may be completed by
 - Nurse practitioner employed by the hospice
 - Physician employed/contracted by the hospice
 - The FTF may not be completed by
 - Physician assistant
 - Clinical nurse specialist
 - Non-contracted physician





- Face-to-Face Encounter
 - Timeframe of the encounter
 - Prior to the recertification for the third benefit period and each subsequent benefit period
 - No more than 30 calendar days before the third benefit period recertification and each subsequent recertification
 - May occur on the first day of the benefit period and still be considered timely (Refer to Section 20.1.5.d for an exception to this timeframe)





- Face-to-Face Encounter
- Attestation
 - The hospice physician or NP performing the encounter must attest in writing that they had the encounter with the patient
 - Include the date of the encounter
 - Documentation of the encounter as part of the recertification form must be clearly titled and documented in a separate and distinct section, as well as contain the attestation and dated signature
 - Documentation of the encounter as an addendum to the form must be clearly titled, as well as contain the attestation and dated signature
 - When a nurse practitioner or noncertifying hospice physician performs the encounter, the attestation must state that the clinical findings of that visit were provided to the certifying physician for use in determining whether the patient continues to have a life expectancy of six months or less





Face-to-Face Encounter

- Timeliness requirements
 - In cases where a hospice newly admits a patient who is in the third or later benefit period, exceptional circumstances may prevent a face-to-face encounter prior to the start of the benefit period

Examples

- If the patient is an emergency weekend admission, it may be impossible for a hospice physician or NP to see the patient until the following Monday
- Or, if CMS data systems are unavailable, the hospice may be unaware that the patient is in the third benefit period. In such documented cases, a face-to-face encounter which occurs within two days after admission will be considered to be timely
- Additionally, for such documented exceptional cases, if the patient dies within two days of admission without a face-to-face encounter, a face-toface encounter can be deemed as complete





- Written certification must be on file to submit a claim to the MAC
- Clinical info and other documentation to support the medical prognosis must accompany the certification
- Initially, the clinical information may be provided verbally, and must be documented in the medical record and included as part of the hospice's eligibility assessment





Example 1: Initial Certification of Terminal Illness

- I certify that John Doe is terminally ill with a life expectancy of six months or less if the terminal illness runs its normal course.
- Certification period dates: 1/1/2016 to 3/30/2016
- Brief narrative statement: (Review the individual's clinical circumstances and synthesize the medical information to provide clinical justification for admission to the hospice services)
- 78 year old male with a diagnosis of stage four lung cancer. Completed three rounds of chemotherapy, but cancer has metastasized to the liver and bone. Patient no longer wants to continue chemotherapy and states he wants comfort measures only. Increased dyspnea and pain over past two weeks. Is now oxygen dependent with 2LNC and requires morphine every six hours for bone pain and shortness of breath





Example 2: Recertification of Terminal Illness (At 90 days and each subsequent 60 days)

- I certify that John Doe is terminally ill with a life expectancy of six months or less if the terminal illness runs its normal course.
- Certification period dates: 3/31/2016 to 6/28/2016
- Brief narrative statement: (Review the individual's clinical circumstances and synthesize the medical information to provide clinical justification for admission to the hospice services)
- 78 year old male with a diagnosis of stage four lung cancer who has been receiving hospice services since 1/1/2016. Oxygen dependent and has been increased to 6LNC. Increasing somnolence and is only out of bed for short periods of time with max assist. Poor appetite and is only taking small sips of water and broth. Evident cachexia. Receiving morphine every two hours for pain





Example 3: Recertification of Terminal Illness (At 90 days and each subsequent 60 days)

- I certify that Jane Smith is terminally ill with a life expectancy of six months or less if the terminal illness runs its normal course
- Certification period dates: 6/29/2016 to 8/27/2016
- Brief narrative statement: (Review the individual's clinical circumstances and synthesize the medical information to provide clinical justification for admission to hospice services)
- 83 year old female with end-state CHF, NYHA Class IV. Dyspnea at rest. Bilateral 2+ pitting edema in feet, calves and thighs not responsive to diuretic therapy. Increasing episodes of angina. Was ambulatory one month ago but is now bedbound and sleeps most of the time. Is arousable but with increasing confusion. Taking only small sips of water. Patient has been under hospice services since 1/1/2016





Tips to Strengthen the Hospice Physician Narrative Summary







Nursing Documentation





Nursing Documentation

- The Hospice Nurse is responsible for management of the patient as a whole. The nurse has to know everything that is going on with the patient at any given time
- It is the responsibility of the nurse to ensure that he/she is aware of all aspects of the patients care especially in regards to improvement/decline







Nursing Documentation

- Focus on patient deterioration and decline
- Good objective data
- Must support PCTI that the patient has a life expectancy <six months



Patient Achievements & Accomplishments







Custodial Comfort/Palliative/Terminal Care

Custodial Care

- Slowly decline disease process
- May require assistance with activities of daily living
- Can live several years as their body fails

Comfort Care

- Disease progression significantly declining
- Trajectory of progression provides prognosis of a life expectancy of less than six months





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Neurological	 Orientation (what was their neuro status prior?) Lethargy Speech Follows commands/prompts Sleeping patterns PAIN 	
Respiratory	 Intractable Cough Oxygen Usage (what did they use prior?) Shortness of Breath (how far can they ambulate before getting SOB?) Lung Sounds Inspiratory Effort 	
Cardiovascular	 Vital Signs Edema Heart Sounds Lasix Use Opioid Use Peripheral Pulses Circulation/Perfusion 	
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GI/GU	 Urine Output Incontinence Dependence on Continence Care Bowel Habits Foley Creatinine 	
Skin	 Color, Temperature, Texture, Moisture, Integrity Skin Risk Tools (Braden/Norton Scale Wounds Interventions 	
Musculoskeletal	 ADL's Weakness/ROM Ambulation (PLOF) Trunk Control Devises (Cane, Walker, Hoyer, WC) KPS/PPS 	
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- Cachectic
- Anorexic
- Nonambulatory
- Dyspneic
- Weight Loss
- Poor Appetite
- Fragile
- Failing
- Weaker
- As evidenced by.....







- Specific
- Objective
- Measureable
- Support the trajectory of decline related to the terminal diagnosis

Measurable Objectives

✓ Weights
✓ Mid arm circumference
✓ Abdominal girths
✓ Food and fluid intake
✓ Signs and symptoms
✓ Diagnostic studies
✓ Lab values





Scenario

- 72 Year Old Female Patient
- Diagnosis: Alzheimer's Disease
- Hospitalized 6.20.2016 for Pneumonia
- Hospital Admission Weight = 85#
- Discharged from Hospital and Returned Home with Primary Care Giver (Daughter) on 6.25.2016
- Hospice Admission Weight = 82.5#







Scenario

- Claim DOS: 10/1/2016–10/30/2016
 - Documentation includes that the patient
 - Has poor appetite
 - Appears thin, clothes are loose fitting
 - Totally dependent for all ADLs
 - Incontinent of urine and feces
 - Non-verbal
 - Oxygen increased
 - Sleeps most of the time





Scenario

CLAIM DOS: 10/1/2016-10/30/2016

- Comorbidities include CHF, diabetes, ischemic heart disease
- 02@4LNC increased from previous 2LNC yesterday
- Has poor appetite- eating three to four bites of food with difficulty, last week was eating two full meals per day
- Drinks two-three sips of thickened liquids and aspirates easily, last week was drinking two glasses per day
- Family reports patient sleeps 19 of 24 hours, last week awake 10 to 12 hrs/day
- Totally dependent for all ADLs, patient no longer assisting with care
- Hospitalized 6/20/2016 for pneumonia

- Oxygen saturation
 - 8/19/16 92% on 2L per N/C
 - 8/20/16 88% on 4L per N/C
- Blood sugars family reports
 - 8/15/2016 AM blood sugar 62
 - 8/15/2016 HS blood sugar 386

<u>Weights</u>

- 6/20/2016- 85 LBS
- 6/25/2016- 82.5 LBS
- 7/20/2016- 82 LBS
- 8/15/2016- Patient refused wt
- 10/2/2016-81 LBS





LCD Guidelines





LCD Guidelines

- What's a "Local Coverage Determination"?
- LCDs are decisions made by a MAC whether to cover a particular item or service in a MAC's jurisdiction (region) in accordance with section 1862(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act





LCD Guidelines

Claim denials related to NCDs and LCDs make up large percentage of denied claims

 Denials represent major expense to providers in terms of time and money

To fix and prevent denials, providers must know how to access and correctly interpret Medicare NCDs, LCDs and policy articles





LCD: Hospice - Determining Terminal Status (L33393)





Determining Terminal Status

- Section 322 of BIPA amended section 1814(a) of the Social Security Act:
 - certification of an individual who elects hospice "shall be based on the physician's or medical director's clinical judgment regarding the normal course of the individual's illness"
 - certification is based on a clinical judgment regarding the usual course of a terminal illness, and recognizes the fact that making medical prognostications of life expectancy is not always exact
- Physician's clinical judgment does not negate the fact that there must be a basis for a certification
- A hospice needs to be certain that the physician's clinical judgment can be supported by clinical information and other documentation that provide a basis for the certification of six months or less if the illness runs its normal course





Determining Terminal Status

- Patient improves and/or stabilizes sufficiently over time while in hospice such that he/she no longer has a prognosis of six months or less from the most recent recertification evaluation or definitive interim evaluation, that patient should be considered for discharge from the Medicare hospice benefit
 - Such patients can be re-enrolled for a new benefit period when a decline in their clinical status is such that their life expectancy is again six months or less
- Patients in the terminal stage of their illness who originally qualify for the Medicare hospice benefit but stabilize or improve while receiving hospice care, yet have a reasonable expectation of continued decline for a life expectancy of less than six months, remain eligible for hospice care





Determining Terminal Status

- A patient will be considered to have a life expectancy of six months or less if he/she meets the nondisease specific "Decline in clinical status" guidelines described in Part I. Alternatively, the baseline nondisease specific guidelines described in Part II plus the applicable disease specific guidelines listed in Part III will establish the necessary expectancy.
 - Part I. Decline in Clinical Status Guidelines
 - Part II. Nondisease Specific Baseline Guidelines (both A and B should be met)
 - Part III. Disease Specific Guidelines





Determining Terminal Status: Documentation Guidelines

- Documentation should "paint a picture" for the reviewer to clearly see why the patient is appropriate for hospice care and the level of care provided, i.e., routine home, continuous home, inpatient respite, or general inpatient. The records should include observations and data, not merely conclusions
- The amount and detail of documentation will differ in different situations
 - The patient with metastatic small cell CA may be demonstrated to be hospice eligible with less documentation than one with chronic lung disease. Patients with chronic lung disease, long term survival in hospice, or apparent stability can still be eligible for hospice benefits, but sufficient justification for a less than six-month prognosis should appear in the record







Determining Terminal Status: Documentation Guidelines

 Documentation submitted may include information from periods of time outside the billing period currently under review







Determining Terminal Status: Documentation Guidelines

 Submitted documentation should always include the admission assessment, as well as any evaluations and IDG discussions used for recertification. Records that show the progression of the patient's illness are very helpful











Targeted Probe And Educate

CMS' TPE program is designed to help providers and suppliers reduce claim denials and appeals through one-on-one help.

The goal: to help you quickly improve. MACs work with you, in person, to identify errors and help you correct them. Many common errors are simple – such as a missing physician's signature – and are easily corrected.











Provider Tips:

- Providers targeted for TPE will receive a notification letter about the upcoming review and ADR will be used for the specific claims selected for review.
- Respond promptly to the notification letter with the name, phone number and email address of a designated point of contact for TPErelated issues.
- Ensure that medical records are submitted promptly upon request.
- Reminder: ADRs must be responded to prior to the 45 day deadline (based on the date of the ADR) for each claim selected.
- Providers are highly encouraged to respond to the ADR by sending all applicable medical records prior to day 45. Provider nonresponse to medical records requests will count as an error.





All providers, for each line of business (Part A, Home Health and Hospice) can request an extension to the documentation submission date.

The extension request instructions are included in the Notification Letter and will also be included in the ADR.

- JK: ngs-jkmedicalreview@anthem.com
- J6: j6probeandeducate@anthem.com





Hospice Resources





CMS Hospice Resources

- CMS website, Hospice Center
- CMS website, Transmittals
- CMS website, Internet-Only Manuals
 - CMS IOM Pub. 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual
 - Chapter 9 (Hospice Coverage)
 - CMS IOM Pub. 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual
 - Chapter 11 (Hospice Billing)
 - Code of Federal Regulations
 - Part 418 Hospice Care





National Government Services Website Hospice Resources

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NGS Local Coverage Determinations

NGS Website

- Medical Policies tab
 - LCD: Hospice Determining Terminal Status (L33393)

National Government Services Local Coverage Determinations
Welcome to Medical Policies. Below you will find the LCDs, related billing & coding articles and additional medical policy topics. When entering criteria into the search box, the search results will be conducted within the LCDs and the Medical Policy Articles shown below. For additional Medical Policy Topics, refer to the bottom of the page.
[View Draft Policies View Future Effective LCDs View Future Effective Billing & Coding Articles National Coverage Determinations]
terminal
Local Coverage Determinations Medical Policy Articles
Local Coverage Determinations
Dilling and Coding — Despense to

LCD	LCD #	Billing and Coding #	Response to Comments	Related <u>CPT/HCPCS</u> Codes
Hospice - Determining Terminal Status Related terms: Decline, life expectancy	L33393	A52830		





NGS Jurisdiction 6

- NGS Website
- IVR Unit 866-277-7287
- Provider Contact Center 866-590-6724
- LCDs and Policy Articles See website home page, Medical Policies – Find LCDs and related billing and coding articles card





NGS Jurisdiction K

- NGS Website
- IVR Unit 866-275-7396
- Provider Contact Center 866-289-0423
- LCDs and Policy Articles See website home page, Medical Policies – Find LCDs and related billing and coding articles card





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Thank You!

Questions?





